

In this tour Dr. Balfour was accompanied by Mr. Babington, Dr. Parnell and several other botanists. They left Glasgow on the 10th of August for Campbelton in Argyleshire, from which place they walked by the eastern shore of Cantyre to the lighthouse at the Mull, and returned to Campbelton by the western coast, the bay of Machrihanish and a strath in which coal is worked. No plants of great rarity were observed; those most worthy of notice were *Ænanthe Lachenalii*, *Sinapis monensis*, *Dryas octopetala* on rocks not far from the point of the Mull, growing with *Saxifraga oppositifolia* and *S. aizoides*, and *Spergula subulata*.

On the 14th they returned to the west coast and followed it to Tayinloan and Porthullion at the outlet of W. Loch Tarbert, from whence they embarked for Islay. *Cuscuta epilinum* was found in great abundance in all the flax-fields in company with *Camelina sativa*. On the sands of Lenanmore, *Catabrosa aquatica*, var. *littoralis* (see Parnell's Brit. Grasses, tab. 102) covered a great extent of surface. *Thalictrum minus*, *Convolvulus Soldanella*, *Scirpus Savii*, *Crambe maritima*, *Steenhammera maritima*, *Apium graveolens*, *Equisetum Telmateia*, *Lolium temulentum*, *Pinguicula lusitanica*, *Radiola millegrana* and *Carum verticillatum* were amongst the most interesting plants observed.

The total number of species noticed in Cantyre was—Phanerogamous plants 425, Ferns 19—total 444.

The excursion in Islay commenced on the 16th of August, and they were enabled, through the kindness of T. G. Chiene, Esq. (Campbell of Islay's factor), to examine the greater part of the island. Near Kilchoman and Ardnave, *Draba incana* was found growing plentifully upon sand-hills nearly at the level of the sea, in company with *Gentiana amarella*, *Convolvulus Soldanella*, *Equisetum Telmateia* and *Mentha rubra* (Sm.). In ditches near Loch Gruinart, *Rumex hydrolapathum* (a very rare plant in Scotland) was gathered, and on a limestone stratum near Islay House, *Anthemis nobilis*. Ergot occurred upon several grasses, especially upon *Anthoxanthum odoratum* and *Phalaris arundinacea*. *Cuscuta epilinum* was by no means so abundant as in Cantyre. On rocks at the O'e, *Beta maritima* was found associated with *Ligusticum scoticum* and *Pyrethrum maritimum*. On the mountainous parts of the island, *Arbutus uva-ursi* and *Carex rigida* occurred.

The total number of Phanerogamous species seen was 451, of Ferns 23—total 474.

Dr. Balfour accompanied his paper with a sketch of the geology of Cantyre and Islay, and gave an account of some of the antiquities noticed by the party, which returned to Glasgow on the 24th of August, after a very interesting tour in districts almost unknown to the botanist.

#### ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 8, 1844.—Richard C. Griffith, Esq., in the Chair.

Various Skins of Mammalia from Chile were laid before the Meeting, and Mr. Waterhouse read some notes relating to them with

which he had been favoured, in a letter from Mr. Thomas Bridges, Corr. Memb., who had formed the collection.

“The specimens,” Mr. Waterhouse observed, “contained two species of foxes, both of which were quite distinct from the *Canis fulvipes* from Chiloe. The one approaches most nearly to the *Canis Magellanicus*, and might possibly be a variety of that animal, differing in having a more slender appearance; but this arises perhaps entirely from its fur being shorter, a difference which would probably arise from dissimilarity of climate, the *C. Magellanicus* being from a colder, and humid part of South America. The Chile animal, in having a more slender appearance, approaches considerably to the *Canis Azaræ*; from this however it may be distinguished by the absence of the black on the chin, in having the ears of a deeper and richer rust-colour, and there is the same difference observable in the colouring of the legs. The hind-legs want the black patch, which is situated considerably above the heel, and is very conspicuous in *C. Azaræ*. The tail is longer and of a brilliant rust-colour beneath; in *C. Azaræ* it is pale in the same part. This, according to Mr. Bridges, is the *Culpeo* of the natives, and is no doubt the animal so called by Molina.

“The second species of fox of the collection Mr. Waterhouse regards as the *Canis Azaræ*. It is smaller, Mr. Bridges observes, than the *Culpeo*, and less common and mischievous; more shy in its manners, and, according to his observations, confines itself more to the lower parts of the country, inhabiting the provinces of Valparaiso, Aconcagua, and Colchagua, where it is abundant. It is well known to the natives under the name of ‘Chilla.’

“The following species of Rodents were also contained in the collection, viz. *Myopotamus coypus*, *Poepthagomys ater*, *Octodon Cumingii*, *Mus Darwinii*, *Mus megalonyx* (a new species, the characters of which Mr. Waterhouse pointed out), and the Mountain Viscacha (*Lagotis Cuvieri*, Bennett). Several specimens of this last-mentioned animal were procured by Mr. Bridges on the Chile side of the Andes, and upon comparison they prove to be specifically identical with an individual formerly sent by the same gentleman and which was found in the vicinity of Mendoza. The Viscacha, Mr. Bridges’ notes state, ‘confines itself to the elevated parts of the Andes, always inhabiting rugged and precipitous mountains where there are natural caves or immense stones rolled in confusion, amongst which it makes its abode.’ It has a very extended range, he having found it in Bolivia in south lat. 20° to 22°, whilst the specimens laid before the Meeting were from the province of Aconcagua, near ‘Los ojos de Agua.’ Mr. Bridges further remarks that it seldom leaves its abode during the daytime, but comes out to feed upon the herbage either before sunrise or late in the evening.

“Several specimens of *Delphinus elegans* were also sent home by Mr. Bridges, who states that they were procured for him by the natives in the province of Aconcagua, where they were caught in traps baited with meat, and which were placed for that purpose in the vicinity of old hedges and vineyards. Mr. Bridges also calls atten-

tion in his letter to the differences observed in the sexes of this animal, the female being considerably smaller than the male, and remarkable for having the tail very thick and fleshy. It is known to the natives by the names 'Comadreja' and 'Llaca.'"

The following is Mr. Waterhouse's description of the new species of *Mus* (which he places in the section *Hesperomys*) contained in the collection:—

*HESPEROMYS MEGALONYX.* *Hesp. suprà cinerascenti-fuscus, subtùs cinereo-albus; auribus mediocribus; pedibus anticis unguibus magnis armatis; caudd brevi, pilis minutis obsità.*

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri ad caudæ basin . . . .	4	4
———— caudæ . . . . .	1	6
———— auribus . . . . .	0	3½
———— tarsi digitorumque . . . . .	0	11⅓
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris . . . .	1	2½

*Hab.* Chile.

This little mouse evidently belongs to the genus *Hesperomys*, but it differs from any species hitherto described in having stronger forefeet, and these furnished with long claws, exceeding the toes in length. The inner toe or thumb is furnished with a distinct pointed claw. The fur is very soft, and in the upper parts of the body nearly of a uniform grey-brown tint, though the hairs of the ordinary fur are annulated with pale brown; at the base these hairs are of a deep slate-grey colour. The under parts of the body are grey-white, but the hairs are deepish grey at the root, and on the chest there is a brownish mark. The chin is white; the feet are pale brown, but the hairs on the toes are dirty white. The tail is clothed with short brown hairs. The ears, which are rather small, are well-clothed with moderately long hairs, and these are variegated with pale brown and dusky; they are much hidden by the long fur of the head.

From Mr. Bridges' notes I learn that this little animal was found near the margin of the Lake of Quintero.

Mr. Waterhouse also characterized a new species of *Octodon* contained in a former collection sent home by Mr. Bridges:—

*OCTODON BRIDGESII.* *Oct. corpore suprà flavescenti-fusco nigroque penicillato; subtùs flavescente; pedibus albis; auribus magnis posticè emarginatis; caudd, quoad longitudinem, corpus ferè æquante, nigra, subtùs sordidè albá, dimidio apicali pilis longis vestitá.*

	unc.	lin.		unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri ad caudæ basin . .	8	0	vel	8	6
———— caudæ . . . . .	5	6	,,	5	8
———— tarsi digitorumque . . . . .	1	6½	,,	1	6¾
———— auris . . . . .	0	6½	,,	0	6¾

*Hab.* Chile.

The general hue of this animal is brownish, a tint produced by the admixture of brownish ochre and black: the hairs of the fur are deep slate-grey next the skin, and on the back black externally, but most of them broadly annulated with deep ochre towards the point;

the last-mentioned colour prevails on the sides of the body, where numerous long interspersed white hairs are observable, as well as on the rump. The under parts of the body are of a cream-yellow. The ears are rather large, deeply emarginated behind, and clothed internally with small pale hairs, excepting towards the margin, where they assume a dusky hue; externally the ears are furnished with minute dusky hairs, but at the base they are white. The head, in the region of the ear, is very pale; the throat, inner side of the legs and the tarsi are white; the tail is about equal to the body in length; the basal half is tolerably well clothed with short hairs, which are black on the upper surface and dirty white on the under; on the apical half the hairs are longer (averaging rather more than a quarter of an inch in length) and almost entirely black. The fur is long and moderately soft.

The *Octodon Bridgesii* differs from the *O. Cumingii* (or *O. Degus*, as it should be called) in being considerably larger, of a less bright colour, and in having the tail longer and less distinctly tufted at the apex; the feet moreover are white, or very nearly so.

The dimensions given are taken from two specimens, one in the British Museum collection and the other in that of the Zoological Society, which were brought to this country by Thomas Bridges, Esq., a very zealous collector and good observer, after whom I have named the species. The skulls of these two specimens agree with each other, and differ considerably from those of the *O. Cumingii*. In the first place they are about one-third larger, less arched above; the nasal bones are narrower in proportion, the frontal bones smaller and more contracted in front, and the palate is also more contracted in front. The molar teeth of the upper jaw have the inner fold of enamel deeper. In the lower jaw the molar teeth have the lateral angles more produced, and their transverse diameter is consequently greater in proportion. The coronoid process is distinctly larger in proportion. Other differences of size and proportion will be perceived upon comparing the following dimensions:—

	<i>O. Cumingii.</i>		<i>O. Bridgesii.</i>	
	in.	lin.	in.	lin.
Total length of cranium .....	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greatest width .....	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of nasal bones .....	0	7	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of frontal bones .....	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Width of interorbital space .....	0	5	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total length of zygomatic arch .....	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11
Length from front of superior incisors to the molar teeth .....	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Length of the four molar teeth taken together	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Width of incisor teeth of upper jaw .....	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Width of palate between foremost molars ..	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Width of palate between hinder molars ....	0	2	0	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Length of ramus of lower jaw .....	0	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Height of ditto in a vertical line, dropped } from the condyle .....	0	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	7

Mr. Waterhouse observed, that the skull in the genera *Octodon* and *Schizodon* differs from that of the nearly allied genera of *Abrocoma* and *Poephogomys*, as well as the *Echymys* group, in having a small vertical plate of bone which rises from the upper surface of the anterior root of the zygomatic arch, and which serves to protect, externally, the infra-orbital nerve. The superior incisor tooth enters the superior maxillary bone, and passes beyond the intermaxillary suture by about one-sixth of the whole length of the tooth; whilst in *Abrocoma* the incisor is shorter, terminating at the suture mentioned, and thus approaches the genus *Lagotis*, as well as in several other characters which he had before noticed. *Poephogomys* is remarkable for having the superior incisor tooth extended backwards and outwards, covered by a thin fold of bone, and terminating on the outer surface of the palatal portion of the skull, close to the third molar tooth.

Notwithstanding the great superficial resemblance which exists between these animals and the *Muridæ*, it will be evident upon examination that they belong to a different section of the Rodent order, a section the species of which is readily distinguished, as he had elsewhere pointed out, by the structure of the skull and lower jaw; it is not, however, in these parts alone that differences exist between the *Octodontidæ* and the *Muridæ*, for there is a dissimilarity in the form of the muzzle, which he should take an early opportunity of showing by means of drawings and descriptions, made either from the living animals or from specimens preserved in spirit, and that not only the *Octodontidæ*, but the whole of the great section *Hystri-cina*, established by himself chiefly upon characters furnished by the crania, possess peculiarities which will serve to distinguish them from other groups of Rodents. In this great section, moreover, we find the tibia and fibula invariably distinct, and not echylosed, as in the *Muridæ*, which should, I now think, embrace the *Myozidæ*, but not the genus *Anomalurus*, which Prof. Wagner is inclined to place in the last-mentioned section, that genus having the tibia and fibula distinct, as in the Sciurine and Hystri-cine groups.

Mr. Fraser brought before the Meeting the following species of Chilian Birds, not included in the former collection. (See Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. xiii. p. 498.)

*Milvago megalopterus*, Meyen; *Synallaxis flavogularis*, Gould; *Sturnella militaris*, Vieill.; *Attagis Gayi*, Less.; *Aphriza Townsendii*, Aud.; *Calidris arenaria*, Ill.; *Cyanopterus fretensis*, Eyton; *Dafila pyrogaster*, Eyton; *Dafila urophasianus*, Eyton; *Phalacrocorax albigula*, Brandt.

To the last-mentioned bird the following note was attached:—  
“Guanayre of the natives. A very scarce bird; found along the shores of Chile in rocky places. T. B.”

Mr. Fraser also described a new bird from Chile, for which he proposed the name of *Leptopus Mitchellii*\*.

\* If the name *Leptopus* proves to have been previously used, I would propose *Leptodactylus* in its stead.

## LEPTOPUS.

Rostrum longum, tenue, rectum; nares basales; alæ mediocres; primariæ tres ferè æquales, secunda longissima; cauda subrotundata; tarsi mediocres; digiti longi et tenues; nullus digitus posterior; ptilosis junioris seniori dissimilis.

The bill of this bird is of the same formation as that of *Totanus chloropygius*, Vieill., while the feet resemble those of *Hiaticula tri-collaris*.

LEPTOPUS MITCHELLII. *Lep. capite fuscescente lineâ albâ circa verticem; collo ferrugineo; corpore supernè cinereo-fusco purpureis metallicis coloribus ornato; fasciâ albâ apud pectus; subtus fasciis parvis albis et nigris alternis; rostro saturatè viridi; tarsis flavis.*

Tot. long. 7; alæ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; cauda,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ; rostrum, 1; tarsi,  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; digito medio, 1 poll.

*Hab.* Chile.

Another specimen, which I take to be the young of the above, has an undefined white line passing from eye to eye round the back of the head, the whole upper surface barred and mottled irregularly with ferruginous and blackish brown; cheeks and throat mottled with soot-colour, barred on the breast in a similar manner to the adult, which barring is almost lost on the belly; vent and thighs white.

October 22.—Professor Owen, V.P., in the Chair.

A paper by Sylvanus Hanley, Esq., was read, containing descriptions of new species of *Cyrena*, *Venus*, and *Amphidesma*.

CYRENA RADIATA. *Cyr. testâ rotundato-cordatâ, crassâ, solidâ, in-æquilaterali, tumidâ, subnitidâ, concentricè et subimbricatim sulcatâ; epidermide olivaceo-fuscescente, et marginem convexum aut subarcuatum versus, luteo-virescente radiisque nigrescentibus ornatâ; margine dorsali postico declivi, convexiusculo; lunulâ nullâ; natibus acutis, incurvatis, integris; ligamento parum prominente; superficie internâ purpureâ; dentibus lateralibus distinctis, brevibus, minutissimè rugulosis (haud crenatis autem), antico approximato.*

Long. 150; lat. 1.70 poll.

*Hab.* Central America. Mus. Hanley, Cuming, Sowerby.

This and the *variegata* of D'Orbigny are remarkable for being the only radiated *Cyrenæ* at present known to us. The latter species is decidedly depressed, whilst the *radiata* is peculiarly swollen.

CYRENA SORDIDA. *Cyr. testâ suborbiculari, crassâ, subinæquilaterali, ventricosâ aut tumidâ; epidermide olivaceo-fuscescente et marginem ventralem convexum versus, luteo-virescente, concentricè rugulosâ; margine dorsali postico, convexiusculo, declivi; natibus erosis, satis prominentibus; ligamento subinfosso; lunulâ nullâ; superficie internâ albâ; dentibus lateralibus brevibus obtusis, antico magis approximato.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 14. f. 51. Long. 1.50; lat. 1.60 poll.

*Hab.* North America. Mus. Hanley.

The link between *Carolinensis* and *radiata*, uniting the interior and membranaceous wrinkles of the former to the general outline of the latter.

**CYRENA PHILIPPINARUM.** *Cyr. testá maximá, compressá, obovatá, valdè inæquilaterali, ponderosá, anticè plicato-sulcatá, epidermide olivaceo-fuscescente, indutá; margine ventrali convexiusculo; ligamentali subdeclivi, et angulum obtusum cum margine postico formante; natibus integris, approximatis, incumbentibus; ligamento pergrandi, valdè prominente; superficie interná posticè et infernè purpureá, supernè albido-cærulescente; dentibus cardinalibus crassissimis; lateralibus supra crenatis aut denticulatis, antico valdè approximato.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 14. f. 60. Long. 4; lat. 4·75 poll.

*Hab.* Philippines. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

There are a few narrow diverging folds on the posterior slope, but this character is by no means peculiar to the species, being equally possessed by *Keraudreni*, *obesa* and *rotundata*. The ligament is dull yellowish, variegated with rich green. The young are of a uniform bright grass-green, and exhibit more decidedly than the adult the vestiges of an incipient lanceolate lunule.

**CYRENA PLACENS.** *Cyr. testá suborbiculari, subventricosá, inæquilaterali, nitidá, concentricè sulcato-striatá, epidermide virido-flavescente indutá; margine ventrali convexo; dorsali, utrinque declivi et convexiusculo; natibus erosis; ligamento fulvo, depresso, angusto; lunulá nullá; superficie interná purpureá; dentibus lateralibus minutissimè rugulosis haud autem crenatis, antico brevi et subapproximato.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 14. f. 52. Long. 1·50; lat. 1·75 poll.

*Hab.* —? Mus. Hanley.

A beautiful and rare species, of which I have never seen but my own specimen and that in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. The sulci are close and regular, and the outline of the shell, although not very unlike that of *radiata*, is convex in front of the beaks, thus rendering the front extremity broad and somewhat obtuse.

**VENUS SUBNODULOSA.** *Ven. testá ovatá, crassiusculá, subæquilaterali, satis convexá, concentricè costatá; costis confertis, anticè medioque obtusis, posticè in breves lamellas conversis, undique a sulcis radiantibus decussatis; margine ventrali convexo aut subarcuato; dorsali, utrinque subdeclivi; pube et lunulá oblongo-cordatá, prominentibus; ligamento infosso, angustissimo; margine interno undique crenulato; superficie interná purpureo pictá.*

Var. *a.* *Testá albidá, livido-brunneo variegatá.*

Var. *β.* *Testá fulvo-fuscescente, natibus albidis; sulcis subremotis.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 16. f. 19. Long. 0·58; lat. 0·75 poll.

*Hab.* San Nicholas, Philippines. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

This species bears some resemblance in sculpture to *V. Marica*, but the shape is quite different. The concentric ribs are rendered sub-nodulous by the radiating grooves. Only a few specimens of this rare shell were procured by Mr. Cuming in the Philippine Islands.

**VENUS CHEMNITZII.** *Ven. testá rhombeo-cordatá, crassá, ventricosá, valdè inæquilaterali, albidá, brunneo subradiatim maculatá et strigatá, radiatim costellatá, concentricè lamelliferá; lamellis numerosis, brevissimis, undique crispis; costellis angustis confertissimis; margine ventrali convexo intusque crenulato; dorsali postico subrecto et minimè declivi; latere postico supernè angulato; antico brevi, attenuato, rotundato; lunulá fuscá, cordatá; ligamento angusto, infosso; superficie interná albidá, immaculatá.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 16. f. 20. Long. 1·75; lat. 2·50 poll.

*Hab.* San. Nicholas, Philippines (Cuming). Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

This beautiful species bears a strong resemblance to the shell delineated in the sixth volume of the 'Conchylien Cabinet,' fig. 384, which is commonly quoted for the *reticulata* of Linnæus equally with the two preceding figures; although Chemnitz, without separating it from that species, specifies the absence of the orange tinge upon the teeth, the peculiar characteristic of that well-known shell. There is a slight shade of orange beneath the umbones internally, and the teeth are similar to those of *puerpera*.

**VENUS LACERATA.** *Ven. testá V. puerperæ affini, minus autem ventricosá et margine ventrali posticoque magis arcuatis; margine ligamentali subrecto et minimè declivi; lamellis concentricis confertioribus, et posticè asperrimis; superficie externá albidá, lineis ferrugineis aut brunneis angulatim strigatá; extremitate posticá intus extusque immaculatá.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 16. f. 23. Long. 2·50; lat. 2·50 poll.

*Hab.* Moluccas? Mus. Hanley.

The fringed lamellæ become so crowded at the hinder extremity of this rare and beautiful shell as to form a kind of raised reticulation. It is a much rounder species than the *V. Listeri*, to which it also bears a considerable resemblance.

**VENUS SCABRA.** *Ven. testá ovato-cordatá, inæquilaterali, subventricosá, pallidè brunnea, radiatim costellatá; costellis confertis et concentricè squamiferis; margine ventrali valdè arcuato; dorsali utrinque convexiusculo et anticè brevi; natibus acutis et anticè incumbentibus; lunulá subinconspicuá; pube haud excavatá; superficie interná, lividá et posticè saturatius tinctá; margine interno crenato.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 16. f. 24. Long. 0·50; lat. 0·70 poll.

*Hab.* Catbalonga, Philippines. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

A rare species, which is somewhat allied to *decorata* and *ovata*, but distinguishable from either by the greater convexity of its lower margin. The radiating ribs are peculiarly strong upon the umbones, from whence they separate into two or three smaller ones, which become more densely armed with the concentric rows of scales as they approach the lower margin.

**VENUS ROBORATA.** *Ven. testá cordato-trigond, solidá, validè inæquilaterali, magis minusve ventricosá, albidá (intus purpureo posticè infectá), concentricè cingulatá; cingulis multis, lævibus, obtusis; interstitiis lævibus; margine ventrali arcuato (intus leviter*



*crenulato*); *dorsali postico convexo et valdè declivi*; *lunulâ profundâ, cordatâ*; *pube lævi, excavatâ*; *sulco radiante obtusissimo, lunulam alteram, ad extremitatem anticam simulantem.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 16. f. 25. Long. 1; lat. 1 poll.

*Hab.* Van Diemen's Land. Mus. Hanley, Metcalfe.

Not at all unlike the *dysera* of Chemnitz, but the concentric ribs are in that species distant and membranaceous, whilst in ours they are thick, obtuse, and rather crowded.

**VENUS LYRA.** *Ven. testâ rotundato-cordatâ, ventricosâ, valdè inæquilaterali, albidd, lineis maculisque brunneis angulatim variegatâ, concentricè costellatâ*; *costellis confertissimis lævibus, medio subimbricatis, anticè et posticè membranaceis*; *interstitiis glabris*; *marginè ventrali arcuato, intusque crenato*; *lunulâ cordatâ, brunned, profundè impressâ*; *pube excavatâ*; *superficie internâ albidd.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 16. f. 21. Long. 1·20; lat. 1·40 poll.

*Hab.* Gulf of Guinea (Rang). Mus. Hanley, Cuming.

In contour, colouring and general sculpture this rare shell approaches the *cincta* of Chemnitz (f. 387), but whilst that species is girt with but a few broad belts, ours is adorned with at least forty. It is sometimes called *V. cingulata* of Lamarck, but not only is the expression "annulis crenatis" utterly at variance with its characteristics, but an examination also of the typical specimens of the Jardin des Plantes has proved to me its complete distinctness from that species. Its teeth are those of the section *Dosina*.

**VENUS DECIPIENS.** *Ven. testâ parvâ, rotundato-subtrigond, compressâ, inæquilaterali, solidâ, pallidè fulvâ, radiis latis rufobrunneis variegatâ, concentricè costatâ*; *costis glabris, subremotis, depressis, posticè sublamellosis, et supra pubem impressam porrectis*; *interstitiis subconcavis, lævibus*; *marginè ventrali subarcuato, intusque subcrenato*; *dorsali, utrinque declivi, posticè convexo, anticè brevi, subrecto*; *lunulâ lanceolatâ*; *ligamento angustissimo, infosso.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 16. f. 22. Long. 0·75; lat. 0·90.

*Hab.* Australia? Mus. Hanley, Cuming.

So extremely like the young of *fasciata* as with difficulty to be distinguished. Its form, however, is proportionably broader between the lateral extremities, the valves are much more compressed, and the interstitial spaces decidedly broader. The hinder terminations of the lamellar ribs, which project beyond the escutcheon in compressed tubercles, do not appear to become obsolete by age, as in *fasciata*.

**AMPHIDESMA CARNICOLOR.** *Amph. testâ suborbiculari, convexâ aut subventricosâ, subtenui, subæquilaterali, albedo-rosâ aut carnâ, undique concentricè lamellatâ*; *lamellis multis, membranaceis, ad margines earum serratis*; *interstitiis rugis radiantibus minutis, confertissimè ornatâ*; *marginè ventrali rotundato, intusque integro*; *dorsali, utrinque brevi, subrecto et subæqualiter declivi*; *pube impressâ*; *superficie internâ aurantid.*

Index Test. Sup. t. 12. f. 28. Long. 1; lat. 1 poll.

Hab. Philippines. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

Exquisitely sculptured, but so minutely as to baffle the unassisted eye.

November 12.—Professor Owen, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Extract of a letter from the President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, to the Secretary:—

“Knowsley, Oct. 17.—A circumstance has just occurred here which I cannot help flattering myself will tend to throw light upon a matter in the history of the *Macropodidæ* which has been often disputed. I allude to the manner in which the young animal after birth attains its lodgement in the mother's pouch.

“My superintendent tells me that one of our female Bettongias was seen to part with a young one. She was observed to place herself erect in one of the angles of the place where she was confined, backing as it were into the corner, and in this situation produced the young one, which after its birth she took up in her fore-paws and deposited in the pouch. This latter process the superintendent witnessed himself.

“She had received the male so lately as the 19th of September, and the parturition took place on the 16th of October. We will take particular notice when the young quits the pouch.

“Of course this is not a decisive proof that all of the tribe adopt the same process, yet I think we may fairly conclude from analogy that they do.”

“Oct. 19.—It may be observed that the period of utero-gestation is a very short one, even under a month. Something peculiar in the manner of the animal placing herself in the corner was observed by the person who fed her, he stopped and watched her, and thus witnessed the birth, immediately after which she turned round to the young one, and getting it up in her fore-paws, applied them to the mouth of the pouch, opened it with them, and as soon as the little one was deposited she put her head in after it; when her nose re-appeared it was rather stained with blood. In five minutes she was jumping about the place as if nothing had happened.”

Mr. Weaver, of Birmingham, exhibited and presented to the Society specimens of the following insects:—*Hipparchia Melampus*\*, *Leucaria littoralis*, *Sperantia sylvaria*, *Cleodora* — ?

November 26.—William Horton Lloyd, Esq., in the Chair.

Conclusion of a paper by Sylvanus Hanley, on the new species in the genus *Tellina*:—

TELLINA VIRGULATA. *Tel. testá* T. Donacinæ simillimá, sed paululum angustiore, striisque exilioribus ornatá; extus intusque al-

\* Taken on the mountains of Perthshire, about 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

*bidd roseo perleganter radiatâ; radiis latis, haud interruptis; margine dorsali albido. Long. 0·30; lat. 0·70 poll.*

*Hab.* —? (Cuming.)

**TELLINA OWENII.** *Tel. testâ ovato-oblongâ, solidiusculâ, subimpositâ, compressâ, æquilaterali, albidd, concentricè et confertissimè striatâ; margine ventrali valdè arcuato; dorsali utrinque subdeclivi, anticè subrecto, posticè incurvato et lamellis subdentato; extremitate anticâ rotundatâ; latere postico acuminato, subrostrato; costâ umbonali conspicuâ; natibus acutis; ligamento infosso; disco interno, aurantio; dentibus lateralibus subæquidistantibus. Long. 1·25; lat. 2 poll.*

*Hab.* Africa. Mus. Zool. Soc., Brit. Mus.

A very rare and beautiful shell, whose contour is that of *squalida* and sculpture that of *Pharaonis*. I have named it in honour of its discoverer, Captain Owen.

**TELLINA SEMEN.** *Tel. testâ ovatâ aut ovali, crassâ, inæquilaterali, subventricosâ, nitidâ, albidd (intus submargaritacèd), anticè rotundatâ, posticè obtusâ, concentricè striatâ; striis anticè subimbricatis confertissimisque, posticè remotioribus et elevatis; margine ventrali convexo; dorsali utrinque magis minusve convexo, posticè declivi, anticè declivi aut subdeclivi; latere antico multo longiore; ligamento minimo, prominulo; flexurâ subobsoletâ; dentibus lateralibus conspicuis, postico magis approximato. Long. 0·25; lat. 0·50 poll.*

*Hab.* Corregidor; sandy mud, twelve fathoms. (Cuming.)

Almost a *Donax*, but possessing a slight flexuosity which is not to be met with in that genus.

**TELLINA NOBILIS.** *Tel. testâ ovali, solidiusculâ, convexâ, inæquilaterali, nitidissimâ, levigatâ, intus extusque rosèd; margine ventrali convexiusculo, medio plerumque subrecto; dorsali, anticè vix declivi et convexiusculo, posticè subdeclivi et subrecto aut convexiusculo; latere antico longiore, ad extremitatem obtusè rotundato; postico obtusè angulato; natibus obtusis; flexurâ costâque umbonali subobsoletis; ligamento prominulo; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, lateralibus nullis. Long. 1; lat. 1·50 poll.*

*Hab.* Orion, province of Bataan, isle of Luzon; fine black sand, at low water. Mus. Cuming, Hanley.

The extreme link between *Tellina* and *Psammobia*, and not readily confounded with any of its division, owing to the general absence of colour in those Tellens which are destitute of lateral teeth.

**TELLINA PUELLA.** *Tel. testâ obovatâ, inæquilaterali, tenui, ventricosâ, levî, nitidiusculâ, extus intusque albido-rosèd; margine ventrali anticè arcuato, posticè sursum acclinante; dorsali, anticè convexo, paululumque declivi, posticè convexiusculo et valdè declivi; latere antico longiore, rotundato; postico brevi, angulato, angulato; costâ umbonali subobsoletâ; flexurâ ventrali, satis conspicuâ; natibus obtusis; ligamento prominulo; dentibus parvis; lateralibus remotis, subæquidistantibus. Long. 0·5; lat. 0·6 poll.*

*Hab.* Senegal. Cuming, Metcalfe.

Not very unlike a thin *Solidula*, but provided with lateral teeth.

**TELLINA CHINENSIS.** *Tel. testâ ovali, solidiusculâ, convexâ, subinæquilaterali, impolitâ, intus extusque candidâ, lævigatâ; margine ventrali subrecto; dorsali, anticè convexiusculo et paululum declivi, posticè subrecto satisque declivi; extremitate posticâ obtusâ; latere antico longiore, rotundato; ligamento — ?; costâ umbonali obsoletâ; dentibus lateralibus nullis.* Long. 0·62; lat. 1 poll.

*Hab.* China. Mus. Britannicum.

**TELLINA ALA.** *Tel. testâ ovatâ, solidiusculâ, subinæquivalvi, subæquilaterali, nitidâ, convexiusculâ, extus intusque albidd (radio brevi pallidè aurantio in adultis ornatâ), concentricè substriatâ; margine ventrali magis minusve convexo; dorsali anticè convexo et subdeclivi, posticè declivi et prope nates subretuso; latere antico, rotundato, longiore; postico angulato, subrostrato; flexurâ costâque umbonali conspicuis; ligamento subinfosso; cardine, dentibus primariis parvis, et nonnunquam dente laterali antico rudimentali, instructo.*

Var. *Testâ ovato-trigond, solidâ, convexâ, lævi aut sublævigatâ, nequaquam subrostratâ; flexurâ costâque umbonali subinconspicuis.*

Long. 1·20; lat. 1·75 poll. Var. long. 1·20; lat. 1·50 poll.

*Hab.* Ceylon? Mus. Metcalfe, Cuming, Hanley.

An extremely variable species, with somewhat the aspect of *Nymphalis*, but easily distinguished by its lesser convexity, and in general by the presence of a pale orange streak on either side of the umbones, or in the young by the slight rostrum and the possession of regular concentric striæ.

**TELLINA IRUS.** *Tel. testâ ovatâ aut obovatâ, crassâ (in adultis), subventricosâ, subæquilaterali, impolitâ, extus intusque albidd, concentricè rugulosâ; rugis interruptis minimis, confertissimis, subelevatis; margine ventrali magis minusve arcuato; dorsali anticè convexo et subdeclivi, posticè convexiusculo, elongato et declivi; latere antico paululum brevior, rotundato; postico infernè angulato; lunulâ (in adultis) parvâ, profundâ; ligamento infosso; costâ umbonali subobsoletâ; dentibus satis magnis.* Long. 1·10; lat. 1·40 poll.

*Hab.* — ? Mus. Cuming, Walton.

Evidently a perforating species, and allied to the *Petricola ochroleuca* of Lamarck, the true *Tellina fragilis* of Linnæus's own collection.

#### ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 3rd, 1843.—George Newport, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. W. Saunders exhibited a case of New Holland insects, some being of great rarity, including a new species of *Rhipicerca* of large size.

Mr. F. Bond exhibited some specimens of *Pachyrhynchi* from the